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ENSIGN C.T. WADE BLAMED

BENNINGTON EXPLOSION.

Court-Martial Suggested - Boilers Not Defective-Wrong Valve Closed

Washington, Aug. 21.-Secretary Bonaparte to-day received and made public the proceedings and findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the explosion on the gunboat Bennington at San Diego, Cal. on July 21. The findings at once set at rest the stories which had circulated to the effect that the Bennington's boilers and perhaps those of other naval vessels of the same age were defective. As a matter of fact, the court found that the explosion resulted from the closing of a valve which connected the exploded boller with its steam gauge, so that the pressure on that boiler may have been several hundred pounds to the square inch when the accident occurred.

While praise was accorded to the officers and ship's company for their conduct during the harrowing scenes following the accident, the officer and the men who were responsible, in the on of the court, are pointed out, and court martial proceedings suggested in the case of the only one of them surviving, Ensign Charles T.

The court consisted of Commodore Stevenson, retired, and Captains E. J. Moore and Thomas S. Phelps. The finding recites the arrival of the Bennington at San Diego, and says:

pline and in a good and efficient condition, with the exception of her boilers, which were in fair condition and efficient, considering their age (about fourteen years) and the use to which they had been subjected.

About 9:20, on July 21, after both boilers had About 9:20, on July 21, after both bollers had been filled and the furnaces started, it was observed that the steam gauge on boller B showed about five pounds of steam pressure, and at this time the oller, Frank De Courtani, acting as twater tender, directed D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, to close the air cock on boiler B; that the said Holland climbed up and closed a valve, and almost immediately the steam gauge on boller B failed to register any pressure; that this was apparently not noticed by either the water tender or the fireman, and no attention appears to have been paid to the fact that the steam gauge failed to register, but they kept on working the fires and firing heavily; that when the steam gauge on boller A showed 135 pounds there was no pressure showing on the steam gauge of boller B.

The finding then goes on to state that about 10:30 o'clock a small leak was found in boiler B. A request had been sent to the boilermaker to come and attend to the leak, when the expl sion occurred. All that happened after the explosion is described at considerable length. The

No one seems to have noticed any escape of steam from the safety valves of any of the boilers, and no one can sate that any of the safety valves blew off at any time that morning; that we can find no record of the safety valve of boiler B having been overhauled since July, 1904, nor any positive evidence of it having been done, though orders had been given for this to be done in March, 1905; that there is no record of the sentinel valves having been overhauled since July, 1904, that the safety valves were set at 145 pounds; but en route from Honolulu to this port orders were given to carry the steam pressure at from 130 to 155 pounds, not to exceed the latter, but the safety valves were not changed; that this order had been clearly understood; that the hand gear for lifting the safety valves was not in working order, and there is no record nor direct evidence that the safety valves had been tested in accordance with the have been excellent and everything that could be done by the surviving officers and crew was done in a cool and courageous manner, no one thinking of himself, but of what he could do for his injured shipmates and the safety of his ship; that volunteer ald of every kind came from shore and the injured were promptly removed to the regular and improvised hospitals, where all was done that mortal and in the week ending July 1904.

In the next weekly reporting the shown that the sproving.

Dr. Carter, acting assist duras, says in his report, v promulgated next week:

In San Pedro, from June tal number of deaths from too example to example the natives, proper attention; a great any. The mortality amon out of one hundred cases.

Previous reports from that in the week ending July 1904, that the safety valves were not condition to this position of foreigners dying from out of one hundred cases.

Previous reports from that in the week ending July 1904, that the safety valves and the example of the safety valves and the report of the safety valves and the safety valves were set at the safety valves were no promptly removed to the regular and improvised hospitals, where all was done that mortal could do to alleviate their sufferings and aid in their recovery, while the dead were taken to the various undertaking establishments, where they were prepared for burial; that after where they were prepared for burial; that after an examination of the collapsed furnace flue and from physical tests that we have had made, the material of this furnace flue was of good quality: that the ship was found to be filling and settling when a tug was obtained, and tha ship was towed into shoal water until she grounded: that subsequently the sea valves were closed, the ship pumped out and returned to her suchorage; that the ship is practically unfujured, except in and about the engine and boiler rooms.

The opinion of the court follows:

The court is of the opinion that the explosion was caused by excessive pressure in boiler B, which came about, first, by shutting the valve connecting the boiler with the steam gauge, instead of the valve on the aircock alone, as was intended, so that the steam gauge did not indicate the pressure in the boiler; second, by unusual and heavy firing in the boiler to get up a pressure which the gauge failed to show; third, by the failure of the sentinel and safety valves to lift at the pressure for which they were set, and the pressure increased without relief until it was beyond the strength of the boiler, which gave way in its weakest part, afterward found gave way in its weakest part, afterward found to be the corrugated flue of No. 2, the lowest, or middle, furnace, which collapsed.

middle, furnace, which collapsed.

The court is also of the opinion that D. N.
Bolland, fireman, second class, United States
Navy, who was the fireman on duty firing boiler
B at and before the time of the explosion, did,
by mistake, shut off the steam valve connecting
holler B with its steam gauge instead of the air
cock, as directed, thus preventing the gauge
from recording the steam pressure on its boiler;
that Frank de Courtani, oller, acting water
tender, United States Navy, on watch, in charge
of this boiler from about 9:15 a. m. until the
time of the explosion, did fail to observe that
this steam gauge was not recording, and did
continue pushing the fires on this boiler, and,
further, when leaks developed from excessive
fressure, did fail to relieve this pressure, which
tressure, did fail to relieve this pressure, which
pressure, chief machinist's mate. United States
Ferguson, chief machinist's mate. United States
Navy, on watch, in charge of the engine and fire Ferguson, chief machinist's mate. United States Navy, on watch, in charge of the engine and fire rooms, did fail to inspect boiler B, under his charge, while steam was being raised, and did fail to cause this steam gauge to be connected with the boiler. The said D, N, Holland, fire-ting second class, United States Navy., Frank with the boiler. The said D. N. Holland, fire-man, second class, United States Navy., Frank & Courtani, offer, United States Navy, and E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, United States Navy, are all now dead, and, therefore, no further proceedings can be taken against them.

The court is of the further opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Eusign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., who was in that the confine of charge of the engineering department of the Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N. white charge of the engineering department of the charge of the engineering department of the charge of the explosion, and since October 22, 1904. In this that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail in his own person to see that the safety valve on holler B was overhauled at the proper time and kept in good working order, but did accept the verbal statement of his schordinate or subordinates that it had been overhauled in March, 1905, and further, that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail to keep the sentinel valves on the hollers in good working order; and further that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail to cause the safety and sentinel valves on all the hollers to be tested in accordance with Article 1609, Paragraph 12 United States Navy Regulations 1905; in all of which he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., in charge of the engineering department of the United States ship Bennington, was negligent in the performship Bennington, was negligent in the perform-three of his duty, and the court recommends that he the said Ensign Churles T. Wade, U. S. N. be brought to trial before a general court

Ensign Churles Tobias Wade was born in Mary land and appointed to the Naval Academy at An rapells from that State in 1896. He received his commission as ensign in July, 1902, and had been with the Bennington since July, 1902.

PUERTO CORTEZ, THE PRINCIPAL SEAPORT OF HONDURAS, WHENCE CAME THE YELLOW FEVER. Here yellow fever has killed scores of people in the last six weeks, and from this port, whence fruit steamers bring large cargoes to the United States, came on these steamers the stegomyta mosquito, which brought the pestilence to New-Orleans.



AMERICANS IN DANGER. Caught After Wild Chase on Arch- HIS PLAYHOUSE CLOSED.

Reports Show 111 Deaths from Yellow Jack in 40 Days.

Washington, Aug. 21.-One hundred and eleven yellow fever deaths in forty days is the record of the scourge in Honduras, according to reports received here by Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service.

Although several American colonies have been visited by the disease, most of the deaths were confined to the natives.

The Marine Hospital Service is receiving weekly reports from Honduras and all other points in South America where yellow fever is supposed to be raging, and is fighting it wherever it exists and is likely to come in contact with Americans or American interests.

In the next weekly report from Honduras it will be shown that the situation there is im-

Dr. Carter, acting assistant surgeon in Honduras, says in his report, which will be officially

In San Pedro, from June 18 to July 27, the to-In San Pedro, from June 18 to July 27, the total number of deaths from yellow fever was
109; on the 28th two more died, bringing the
total to 111. The greater number of deaths
was among the natives, who did not have
proper attention; a great many died without
any. The mortality among the foreigners has
been small. In Puerto Cortez the total number
of foreigners dying from the disease was three
out of one hundred cases reported.

Previous reports from Surgeon Carter show that in the week ending July 7 last yellow fever was spreading in San Pedro, whose American colony numbers 300 persons. The total popula-

Dr. Robertson, acting assistant surgeon, makes the report for the week ending July 15. In it he says that Dr. Carter has been ill with yellow fever, but has recovered sufficiently to be on duty again. He reports the number of yellow fever cases from July 1 to July 17 as twenty, and the deaths four. In the same report Dr. Carter says that "a telegram from the consular agent at San Pedro states two hundred cases of yellow fever in the city, with six deaths yesterday (July 15), and the day before (July 14). I was informed this morning that yellow fever had been declared at Choloma. This is a small town fifteen miles from here on the line of the railroad between here and San Pedro, which has maintained strict quarantine against both San Pedro and Puerto Cortez."

The latest official reports of the Americaa population in the various towns in Honduras show that San Pedro has the largest American colony, 300; Puerto Cortez, is next, with 200; San Juancito, 50; Truxilio, 30; Clibo, 25; Tegucigalpa, 6, and Ruator 8.

It is learned, on good authority here, that the Fruit Trust has suspende1 certain of its contracts in Honduras owing to the danger of transmission of yellow fever in the fruits

brought from Hondura | ports. At the consulate it was stated that in the interior conditions were much improved, and that at Tegucigalpa, the capital, owing to the firm manner in which President Bonilla is handling the situation, no fear of the spread of fever or

MAY CALL WOMAN PASTOR

English Preacher Says President and King Are Greatest Men.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
Pittsburg, Aug. 21.—Miss Eleanor Williams, of London, England, for twelve years a preacher of the gospel, occupied the pulpit in the Chatham-st. Weish Baptist Church, lately, and made so good an impression that a move has been set on foot to call the young Englishwoman to the pulpit. Miss Williams says she will consider the offer.

Some days ago she had an audience with President Roosevelt, of whom she says:

"I believe Mr. Roosevelt and King Edward are the greatest men living to-day. When I visited Mr. Roosevelt and he learned of my vocation, he smiled and said he hadn't found my country people much in need of the gospel, but I don't agree with him there."

A RECORD TRIP TO HONOLULU.

Four Days, Nineteen Hours and Twenty Minutes from San Francisco.

Honolulu, Aug. 21.-The steamer Siberia. which sailed from San Francisco on August 16, has been sighted off this harbor. The Siberia's time was 4 days, 19 hours and 20 minutes, three hours better than that of the Corea, which had

the best previous record.

With E. H. Harriman on the Siberia were V.
P. and G. M. Schwerin. They expect to remain P. and G. M. Schwerln. They expect to remain in Hawaii nearly two days, and will proceed in the Siberia to Yokohama. Extra coal and a big force of stokers were taken aboard here. Although it was declared that no record trip would be made it is evident that there will be

DEWEY'S ABRUT-CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE. One bottle will convince you of its superiority. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 133 Fulton St., New York.

FEVER SWEEPS HONDURAS BULL SEEKS SANCTUARY. "BAH, TRUST," SAYS PAYTON

bishop Farley's Doorstep.

A wild bull chase yesterday afternoon on the East Side ended with the capture of one of the animals on the steps of the home of Archbishop Farley, at 50th-st. and Madison-ave. The other was caught at 52d-st. in the same

Credit for the capture is largely assumed by the police of the East 51st-st station, and if the condition of their uniforms is admissible as evidence, their claim is good. The bulls escaped about 3 o'clock from the

abattoirs of the United Dressed Beef Company, at 44th-st. and 1st-ave. They were frisky and care free, and swished their tails gayly as they trotted out into 1st-ave. It was a few moments before their escape was noticed by the employes of the company. The small boy and the large discovered it before them, and by the time they had found it out both animals were charging with lowered heads up the avenue, followed by a mob of howlers.

When the truants reached 56th-st. they turned west for a block to 2d-ave. Children scuttled to cover, and women ran screaming with fright. At 2d-ave, they turned south again. One took to the sidewalk and, bellowing with rage, spied a red paraso! over a baby carriage trundled by a young woman. The woman was paralyzed with fear. Then Patrolman Schauenberger dashed across the street and, catching up the child, pulled the woman into the doorway. The animal made short work of the offending para-

One stop was made for a choice head of cabbage left invitingly within reach by a green-

At 52d-st. and Park-ave, one of the toreadors of the company, mounted on a foaming stallion, hove in sight. Nearby was a small boy at play. The boy tried to flee, but the bull was close at his heels. According to his story Cassidy literbull by the horns. tossed his head angrily, but Cassidy held on.

Then the mounted man came dashing up. Swinging his lariat about his head, he caught the bull, just missing Cassidy. The animal was thrown and tied, and a wagon took it back to the slaughter house.

Disheartened at the loss of his brother in liberty, the other bull turned a moment at 51stst. to take a last look. Detective Crotty seized the wide spreading horns. Detective Summers found a place of vantage in the tail. O'Connor and several bluecoats leaped on the back of Taurus. A wild ride followed.

At 50th-st, the beast took to the sidewalk, and, had the door been open, would have paid a visit to Archbishop Farley's home. As it was, he started up the steps. That was the end. More officers piled on, and Taurus surrendered.

CARS CRASH ON BRIDGE.

Motorman, Caught in Telescoping Platforms, Seriously Injured.

Two trolley cars of the 14th-st. line were in collision near the Brooklyn tower of the Williamsburg Bridge last night, and William Murray, . motorman, was badly injured. Near the tower there is a break in the track, where all cars are supposed to slow up. The first car. in charge of James Wilson, the motorman, slowed down. Murray's car, following, failed to stop, and crashed into it at full speed. The rear of the first car was telescoped over the front end of the rear car, and it took fifteen minutes was thrown under the fender. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, suffering from internal injuries, bruises and several bone fractures. It was said at the hospital that he might die. Both cars were badly damaged, but none of the dozen passengers aboard were seriously

MOUSE CAUSES ASSAULT.

O. H. P. Belmont's Groom Finds It and Stabs Fellow Workman.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Hempstead, N. Y., Aug. 21.-Because some one out a dead mouse in the tool bag of his bicycle, William Ellio, a Frenchman, became angry yester day and stabbed Patrick Martin in the neck and ilder with a pair of shears.

Both men are grooms employed by Oliver H. P. Belmont at his country seat, Brookholt. Martin is in a hospital. His condition is said to be serious. George Brophy, Henry Zbinden, two other grooms, and William Pallette. Mr. Belmont's chauffeut, saw the assault and obtained a warrant for Ellio's sarres!

arrest.

Ellio, when arraigned this morning, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until to-morrow for examination. The story told by the other grooms is that while Martin was working in the rear of the stables Ellio ran up to him, accused him of outting the mouse in his toel bag and then stabled him twice with the shears.

Ellio made no attempt to escape. Mr Belment has ordered the best of care for Martin at the hospital and has retained a lawyer to prosecute Ellio. Employes about the Belmont place say there has been a feud between the two men and practical jokes have been frequent. Ellio, it is said, found a live rat in his room last week.

MAY BE PROFESSIONAL TRUST.

Albany, Aug. 21.-The Lawyers' Advice Asso. ciation, of New-York, was incorporated to-day to retain attorneys, physicians and other profesnal persons and furnishing their services to cus-The capital is \$10,000 and the directors are E. B. St. John Henriques, Stanley H. Loth, Benjamin B. Woog, C. J. Ashman and William O'Brien

Opens Again for Evening Show-Health Board's Act.

While a crowd of over a thousand women and children were waiting for the opening of the doors for the first performance of the season at Payton's Lee-ave. Theatre, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon, they were driven away by the reserves of the Clymer-st. station. Acting under instructions of Health Commissioner Darlington, Captain Holihan, with the reserves, swept down on the crowd and, scattering them right and left, refused to allow them to go into the theatre after they had paid for admissi

The crowd, not knowing the nature of the trouble, were on the verge of creating a small riot, when the manager of the theatre came to the front door and told the people to disperse, as there would be no performance. He said the management had incurred the displeasure of the 'officials in Manhattan." They were not to be quieted by this, however, and demanded their money. They were told that if they applied at the box office all money would be refunded. There was a rush for the office. Many women and children were injured by being trampled. The crowd was so disorderly that Captain Holihan was compelled to send for more policemen.

The evening performance was allowed to take place. The carpenters worked like beavers until the hour set for the night performance, and the inspector of the Health Department informed Captain Holihan that the theatre was safe. The house was crowded, although many who came doubtful until they got their tickets

whether or not they would be permitted to enter. Mr. Payton in the afternoon was bitter in his attack on the Health Department and the officials who were connected with the closing of the theatre. He said it was closed because he was to allow Mr. Belasco the use of it for fifteen weeks in the that certain members of the theatre trust who are very friendly with the city administration caused his house to be closed. When the theatre closed for the summer several violations of the law were found in it, he said, but that at an expense of over \$5,000 they had been remedied.

Mr. Payton's counsel was present, and said that every violation found by both the Fire Department and Health Department had been remedied, and that the closing was from spite. Soon after the crowd was turned away Dr. Rainey, Commissioner Darlington's representative, appeared, and after looking the theatre over told the management that he saw no reason why the place could not be opened, and told the police to allow it to open. When Dr. Rainey was asked why the place was closed he simply shrugged his shoulders and said, "You will have to see the 'Boss in Manhattan."

"Has the letting of the theatre to Mr. Belasco anything to do with this trouble?" Dr. Rainey

"Go to New-York and ask them," he said. The Unique Theatre, in Grand-st., Williamsburg, where burlesque shows are given, was not able to open. So large a crowd gathered about the doors in the afternoon that six policemen from the Bedford-ave, station were called to keep the co. of moving. In the evening another large crowd was on hand, and nine policemen were stationed about the theatre.

The manager of the Unique was informed in the afternoon that the curtain was not properly hung and that the seats were not far enough apart. Sixteen carpenters were immediaely set at work rearranging the seats, and the curtain to separate the cars and get out Murray, who will be made to comply to the regulations. The manager said last night that the house would be ready for the performance this afternoon.

"FLEECED" APPLICANTS FOR JOBS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, Aug. 21.-George Hayes, former treasure of Corse Payton's Lee Avenue Theatre, Brooklyn and well known among theatrical people, was sentenced here to-day for defrauding persons who ought work at employment offices. He pleaded for a light sentence, saying that friends had promised to obtain a position for him, and that he had been "down on his luck" for some time. His method was to obtain money from his victims to buy a costume before employing them.

ALLEE ADMITS BREAK.

Leaves Addicks Ranks-Working for Re-election, It Is Said.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] Wilmington, Del., Aug. 21.-Senator J. Frank Allee, hitherto the steadfast friend of J. Edward Addicks, to-day virtually admitted that he and Addicks have broken politically. When questioned at Dover, Del., regarding a report from Washington to this effect, he refused to deny or affirm it. It has been the understanding for or affirm it. It has been the understanding for some days that they have split, and that the Union Republican organization, which Addicks founded and financed, now will turn its back on him. This means that he is down and out. The legislature to be chosen next year will elect Allee's successor and also fill the Senatorship vacancy. Allee is negotiating with the Dupont Republicans, it is said, to the end that he will succeed himself.

THE VERY BEST ACCOMMODATIONS On New York Central trains can be had only by buying them some time in advance-trains are run-ning full. The New York Central is the passenger line of America. See time table in this paper.—Advt.

RUSSIA HOPELESS OF PEACE

Only Astounding Modifications by Japan Can Save Con-

THE HIGHEST RUSSIANON.

Czar's Message Unyielding on Indemnity and Saghalien-Baron Kaneko Once More Sees President.

Pertsmouth, N. H., Aug. 21.-There is no rift in the dark clouds which hang over the future of the peace conference, and at this writing everything points to complete failure and final adjournment at an early date.

The President has submitted no preposition to the Pussian envoys, or through them to their government. The report that President Roosevelt had proposed that Russia and Japan submit otherwise irreconcilable differences to arbitration M. Witte to-day declared to be "simply idiotic." The President had not, as indicated in these dispatches of last night, any plan or proposition in mind when he sent for Baron Rosen. He did not request Baron Rosen to submit any proposition to the Czar or even request the transmission of any proposal or suggestion

He did proffer his good offices, and expressed the hope that, should the Russian plenipotentiaries see any way in which his good offices could be made available, they would not fail to inform him. In conversation with the Ambassador the President made some purely informal suggestions, none of them, however, having to do with arbitration, and Baron Rosen expressed the fear that these suggestions would prove impracticable.

Yesterday the baron related his conversation to M. Witte, who shared the view of his colleague that the suggestions were not practicable. M. Witte has received no recent instructions from the Czar, and he expects none. He regards as authentic the unofficial report of the meeting of the Council of State at Peterhof, which was described in these dispatches last night, but, as was yesterday surmised, there is no occasion for Count Lamsdorff to communicate to M. Witte a decision of the Czar and his advisers not to order that further concessions be made to Japan, for the reason that the senior Russian plenipotentiary some days ago communicated to his government his decision to concede nothing further.

Russia will concede nothing, and the only development which can save the conference from early and total failure will be an almost astounding modification of the Japanese demands by her envoys in Fortsmouth. In the absence of such a happening, the session set for to-morrow afternoon will be devoted to a revision of the protocols and the outlining of a final report. Adjournment will then be taken to permit of the transcribing of the revised and the preparation of the final protocols; a last session will be held, at which signatures will be affixed and exchanges made, and the Portsmouth conference will pass into labelled failure.

It is barely possible that to-morrow's session may be deferred until next day because all the protocols are not ready, but there will be no material change in the programme here outlined unless Japan does the entirely unexpected.

The foregoing statements, which are without equivocation or reservation, are made on the highest possible Russian authority.

The word "astounding" is used to describe the modifications which it will be necessary for Japan to make in order to save the negotiations from failure, with full appreciation of the strength of that adjective. So far apart are the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries that there exists almost no opportunity for bargaining. Japan's demands have been for principles, not specific terms, and Russia has rejected the most important principles flatly and without Had the Russian plenipotentiaries, for in-

Russia defray the cost of the war, even in part, Japanese. or had they objected to an estimated cost as too great, there would be ground for bargain- the four points now in dispute have been coning. Had Russia objected to parting with sidered and studied here in the light of the Saghalien without some compensation, or even concessions which Russia aiready has granted consented to purchase the island from Japan. on the other eight articles. the same would be equally true. But such is The foregoing is a brief but accurate outlin Japan's demands on these points with an em- the Japanese plenipotentiaries to-day. phatic and unqualified negative, and they afunless Japan makes actually astounding modifications. In so far as Japan is concerned, nothing new

can be learned regarding the position of her envoys, and any attempt to define her position ecessitates reversion to the declaration of Minister Takahira that in her diplomacy Japan always means what she says, and to M. Sato's reiterated assurance that "Japan never bluffs." The anxiety of Japan to secure a "lasting peace," and the apparent conviction of her statesmen that this can be effected only by demonstrating to Russia the futility of making war upon the island kingdom, leave little ground for hope that her envoys are prepared to make any concessions so radical in their nature as even to approximate an agreement or pave the way for a treaty of peace. From all appearances there is a hopeless diversity in the viewpoints of Russia and Japan. The former, basing her contention on the fact that no fighting has occurred on Russian territory, other than the island of Saghalien, and that apart from this island no Russian territory has been seized, persists in regarding herself as a temporarily defeated, but not a conquered nation, and flatly denies Japan's right to dictate terms. Japan, on the other hand, having destroyed

Russia's navy, forced her back hundreds of miles , for

in Manchuria and seized an island, bellev ing her forces to be in position to deliver a crushing blow to Linevitch's army, isolate Vladivostok and threaten the Siberian railroad at various points, maintains a totally opposite view. Without desiring to humiliate Russia, Japan insists that she must establish the validity of her victory beyond all doubt, in order that she may feel safe to turn her attention to commercial pursuits without the constant menace of Russian encroachment or attack, or the necessity of an armed preparedness which can be maintained only at severe financial sacri-

Some interest attaches to the news that Baron Kaneko was again a guest at Oyster Bay, but this is partly mitigated by the knowledge that he has absolutely no official connection with the Japanese plenipotentiaries or their suite, and by the official assurance given your correspondent that Baron Kaneko would be "entirely unaware of Japan's irreducible minimum, did such

Baron Komura and Minister Takahira sat for their pictures to-day, flanked by several mem bers of their suite and in the centre of a group peace conference. M. Witte, who, with Baron Rosen, was asked to sit for a photograph amid similar surroundings, sent word that it would afford him pleasure to do so, and set 11 o'clock to-morrow morning as the hour that would best

Those who attempt to forecast the events of the peace conference by straws were inclined to attach considerable importance to the fact that the Japanese delegation to-day told the company from which it rented a safe on arriv ing in Portsmouth that this repository for im On this fact many are basing the assumption that the Japanese expect there will be no treaty to safeguard, and in this assumption they prob-

Late this evening M. Witte received from St. Petersburg the message which General Linevitch sent to the Czar, appealing for a continuance of the war. The message bore only the inscription, "Transmitted by order of the Czar."

CZAR WILL NOT YIELD.

Indemnity and Saghalien Bars to Peace—Imperial Message. St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.-The Russian gov-

outlining the course that he shall pursue at the reopening of the peace conference at Portsmouth, are still being put into cipher, prior to being forwarded to America. With the receipt of St. Petersburg's last message, the brief breathing spell will have ended.

The Associated Press is in a position to state

that when the nature of these communications becomes generally known it will be seen that, in a sincere desire to effect a satisfactory settlement, the government has gone as far as its vital interests will permit. It can further be said that for this reason the government is firmly convinced that in case of failure of the negotiations the responsibility will not rest with Russia, which has conceded much already. While it is impossible to learn the precise contents of the government's communication to M. Witte, it can be definitely said that the requirements of the state make concessions impossible on the questions of indemnity and Saghallen as stance, accepted in principle the demand that these questions were originally presented by the

It is certain that in the matter of concessions

not the case. The Russian envoys have met of the platform on which M. Witte will meet

Baron Rosen's reports regarding his interview firm their determination to adhere to this po- with President Roosevelt have been received sition without the slightest deviation. For these here, and their perusal by the government has reasons, there can be no hope of an agreement, increased the feelings of gratitude and appreciation for President Roosevelt's continued efforts. Baron Rosen's communications to the Emperor are such as do not require a special answer.

A hopeful feeling was noticeable here yesterday that peace was still possible, and it is believed by some that Russia's answer will give material evidence of such a sincere desire to reach a settlement that Japan will practically be forced to accept it or appear before the world as unreasonable and insatiable.

It is believed that the questions of the surrender of the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East will be satisfactorily adjusted. There remain.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR CONTESTS ON CAPE MAY BEACH.

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The speed trials on the Case May Beach, August 25 and 25, for the world's kilo, and mile record, promise to be the most spirited events of the kind ever held in this country. The two foreign machines in this competition, the Flar, of Italy, and the Daracq, of France, are noted for their power and speed, while Christic's machine has already lowered the American kilo, record, and Ford's 'Unknown' is the subject of intense speculation among the automobile fraternity. These troubly among the automobile fraternity. These troubly among the automobile fraternity. These trouble events have aroused the most enthusiastic interest and will undoubtedly prove the feature of the year in the racing field. Some fifteen other events for all classes and makes of cars make the most comprehensive speed meeting over hold on a beauty

The trophies, cups and prizes rich speils to the rinners.
The Pennsylvania Railroad offers a splend'd rain service and sells excursion tickets available or the occasion.—Advt.